

MAR 1 3 1958

Cold War Seen Clash Of Minds

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The contest between the United States and the Soviet Union is one of mind rather than matter because in many

phases of cold-war competition the Russians are already equal to or ahead of this country.

That is the broad conclusion of a recent study by the Committee for Economic De-

Randall, a businessman's organization. Five papers delivered at a closed meeting here last Nov. 21 were published yesterday in a book called "Soviet Progress in American Enterprise."

The important battle has moved into a new arena, the technological arena, Edward Teller, of the Central Intelligence Agency, said.

Military Challenge

The Soviets have made enough progress in the battle of production so that their economy has been able to bring into being and support a large and formidable military machine which presently challenges that of the United States for supremacy.

Clarence B. Randall, former steel executive who is a foreign trade adviser to President Eisenhower, said the Russians "have a lot of aces" in their trading with underdeveloped countries.

Russians "beat us all hollow in what we know as technical assistance," Randall said. He said they send good technicians abroad, with knowledge of languages in countries to which they are assigned and with authority to obtain proper exports from Russia.

Prof. Jerome Wiesner of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology said that America's "real technical position" today was strong. But he said Russian progress is at a much greater rate than this country's.

Field for Pioneer

Wiesner said the Russians looked upon science as a field for the pioneer and that Soviet science is in a "stage of development."

stand that "the frontier is not the land but the mind."

Vice President Richard M. Nixon, who also addressed the meeting, quoted the nuclear physicist, Edward Teller, as warning that Russia may make sizable gains in the control of weather, which could have "as great an impact on world opinion as the launching of a satellite."

Nixon urged that "we not make the mistake of concentrating our scientific potential too much in the military and lose sight of the great possibilities in other fields."

J. Sterling Livingston, professor of business administration at Harvard, said the United States "can achieve scientific and technological leadership only by vigorous and farsighted programs of development."

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